

Higher education sector in India: Various Issue and Opportunity

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ABSTRACT:

Higher education of India has the third largest higher education sector in the worldwide. In India expenditure per student as well as per teacher is very low. In the last ten years, higher education sector has improved as more IITs, IIMs and various central and state-level universities begin. Advancement of higher education various concerns raised. Various universities suffer from an insufficiency of good-quality of teaching staff and laboratories.

Key word: Higher Education, Issues, opportunity, reforms, quality, trained

Introduction: Higher education has given India a strong knowledge base in various areas and come up with significantly to economic development, social progress and political democracy in India.

Students study at various local and regional universities but these universities have very less budgets with low grade, diminished quality and absenteeism of both students and teachers from institution.

Reforms required in higher education:

India is the growing country and in the last two decades Indian growth attributed to higher education. For advancement of India it is essential to transform Indian

universities to world class universities with these changes our education system were reform. To enhancement of higher education young researcher should participants and shows their more interest and universities should provide more resources and strong platform.

Following problems face during the reform of higher education these are:

➤ **Less Enrollment in research activity:** India's Gross Enrollment Ratio is around 19 percent which 6 percent lower than the world average and it is 50 percent lesser than other countries like Australia or US. In India more

people belong to young group population.

- **Lack of research approach:** Indian higher education system is less effective in teaching learning process. Due to less effective education and less research work Indian higher education system does not compete under global top 200 higher education institute.
- **Lack of good teaching faculty:** Inadequate experience of faculty hinder in the transformation of higher education in India. According to a government report, there is a great requirement for expansion in higher education; but same time there is also a lack of deserving Ph.D. candidates for faculty positions in the higher education. This has created a shortage of almost 54 percent in the faculty talent in higher education, because of this will much prove to be a hidden by fall, which occurs because of wrong decisions taken by policymakers, bureaucrats, university administrators and other which involve in direct and indirect way in the higher education system.
- **Less effective teaching methods:** Lecture method is oldest methods in

Indian higher education system which is less effective. It requires to changes in teaching methods and reforms our teacher trainer curriculum along with specific discipline.

- **Development of more profit making institution:** In Indian education system strong player enter who are great politician, businessmen, property dealers and others who want huge money by developing higher educational institution. This greatly harmed the higher education system.
- **Government initiatives for the issues:** Government of India efforts made to reduce the demand supply gap in school education and proposed to open various new schools in which few will be set up under Public Private Partnership. Higher Education Commission of India will also control the universities and colleges.

WHY HIGHER EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT

In the 21st century the Institution considers the practical benefits of higher education.

This included the following:

01. Economic: According to Bureau of Labor, people with higher education earn more money and have lower chances of unemployment.

02. Health: Gainful employment and a positive cashflow take away the stress factors associated with financial insecurity. As such, you are likelier to live a happier and healthier life with some form of college under your belt.

03. Civic involvement: People with gainful employment and financial resources often give back to the community. When you earn well and your network expands, you are more likely to give to charity and become involved in volunteer work.

04. Personal development: People with careers tend to lead more structured lives and have a stronger sense of responsibility, traits that serve as strength-builders in other areas of life.

05. Good communication: Most jobs form of written or verbal communication. As such, you will generally improve & develop in both areas during your college and professional career.

06. Realization of passions: The education process, you can explore the various

facets of a prospective areas and identified your strengths.

07. Increase sense of discipline: By learning to follow complex instructions and meet strict deadlines, you will be better prepared for the workplace.

08. Sense of accomplishment: Each time you complete a school assignment or job task, it's the product of your talent and hard work.

CREATE MORE OPPORTUNITIES WITH HIGHER EDUCATION: Being a high school graduate doesn't open up the way to many rewarding jobs as it did in old generations.

Many high school graduates who don't go on to college end up working in the service field with jobs that pay low and don't offer advancement opportunities.

STAY COMPETITIVE WITH HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education system provides a competitive edge in the career growth. We all know that in the economic times we are living in today, searching jobs is not guaranteed. The number of people unemployed is still increased in number, and the number of new career opportunities isn't

nearly enough to put people in position they are seeking.

However, when you have a higher education, it generally equips you for more and good job security. Employers tend to value those who have completed college than those who have only completed high school and are more chances to replace that person who hasn't received a higher education.

Graduates of college who have multiple skills may be fewer chances to unemployment during an economic slowdown than less skilled workers. It isn't a guarantee; chances are you're less likely to struggle with unemployment long-term if you have a higher education.

OPPORTUNITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION:

There are many grounds about the future of higher education. But as a new decade begins, lifelong learning is compulsory for a successful career. As a result, institutions have opportunities to help more students achieve their goals.

01. Collaborating with Employers to Build Impactful Programs:

Requirement of reshaping or rescheduled people works. To make sure students qualify

for advanced roles, universities requires to team up with employers to create a programme as per their capacity or requirements. Capabilities fall short of company needs. Half of the employers believe that institution prepare student to admit the workforce.

This data is more than eye-opening — it provides motivation for universities to work with companies or institution. Universities can develop short courses and certificate programs that focus on specialized skills along with degree programs that can educate the students.

Universities should provides a specific roles tot the student to develop competencies in between the students.

02. Embracing artificial intelligence to Personalize the Student Journey:

Before students come in contact with universities they have learning option. Artificial intelligence powers many of these technologies:

- **Artificial intelligence** provides helps to universities throughout all steps of the student studies. Pre-application, Artificial intelligence Provides capacity to develop_behavioral_analytics tools that

have confident about whether students will enroll.

In the presence of these advantages, some administrators express fear about AI. One concern is that AI will eliminate the human touch that provides helps to students from personal connections with a university. Additionally, faculty and support staff can use AI to automate interesting tasks; creating time for them to make interactions with students will develop more meaningful.

03. Defining Competency-based education to Bring Consistency to This Model

Competency-based education has created important buzz throughout academia in currently, with appropriate reason. This model allows students to gain new skills. After the study student explains what they learn to identified the progress through a program at their own pace.

But there are challenges, considering the myriad ways various higher education institutions view CBE. These elements could help more students know what to expect when they follow competency-based learning.

04. Taking a Learner-Centric Approach to Elevate Outcomes

For getting developmental opportunity people follow the technological changes. For this reason, universities must take a learner-centric approach to make it easier to access an education and succeed once classes begin.

Individual success & achievement depends on meeting the unique needs of each learner along with challenges. It is difficult to growing of learner through online study.

Taking a learner-centric approach also needed for universities to scrutinize present policies to eliminate barriers to learning. During this process, administrators should continuously ask to the students about policy.

Tailoring programs for individual requirements is important now that students have more choices on where they will continue their education. Wiley Education Services understands this, and that is why we partner with universities to design, build and manage custom education programs that empower learners to achieve their next goal and the many that follow.

CONCLUSION:

For higher education Government should do more initiative to develop the

education system. It includes providing more autonomy to universities/colleges, evolve new regulatory environment for upgrading existing institutions into the world-class institution.

Government should Amend all the regulation that impact on higher education system these are- qualifications, recruitment system, credit scoring system, progression, funding system, quality control of private institutions, procedures for financing central/state universities, methodology or govt. schemes for grant.

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