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## Challenges of Indian Higher Education

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### **Abstract:**

*Indian education system has become a major concern so far. The main reason, India is lagging behind is the outdated education system. The New Education Policy 2020 is an ambitious change that can bring about a systematic change in education but implementation and education are important for this. It will face many challenges. In this research paper, we are going to review the obstacles that can be implemented in the NEP- 2020.*

**Keywords:** *New Education Policy, Higher Education, Academic Bank*

### **Introduction:**

Today we are on the cusp of a major educational transformation. The outcome of the new education policy will result in positive and negative outcomes. Indian society has a history of easily accepting all changes. You don't have to make drastic changes to a party. At present, the BJP government is constantly using innovations. Part of that is the new education policy.

The 'Education Commission of India', established in 1988, did the work of giving a new direction and shape to Indian higher education. This commission made several recommendations which sought to change the Indian education system. But it didn't feel like much. Teaching of certain values like fraternity, religious integrity, and economic background are encouraged but in due course of time this price can reach only ideological status. Financial progress is also very important for actual survival. Accordingly, we see the new education policy today. How to educate students, how to develop skills in them is being tried. All these doctors raise many questions for the higher education of our country today. They have tried in this way.

The Indian higher education sector is one of the future. India is a developing country with a poor population. Inequality, equality and so on, poverty leads to many developments or education

as a solution to the crisis. To change the overall and social transformation of the country, education needs to change, especially higher education.

### **National Education Policy:**

The National Education Policy 2020 is a dynamic, progressive and modern framework for education which aims to realize the full human potential in learning. Its motto is to provide all rights and provide equal justice, comprehensive education, making them distinctly traditional equipped. The new academic policy proposes that the Academic Bank of Credits, an online repository of credits accumulated by Crediting, will go to university republics, promising to provide local academic flexibility. These Higher Education Level Education Certificate Credits, Diplomas, Postgraduate Diplomas, Degrees and Postgraduate Degree Programs will accumulate good points in existing various educational levels, many exist and entrants will enjoy life-long continuity. Learning, there are some challenges such as risk of attrition, loss of digital educational rigor, effective results of teachers, implementation of division, digital knowledge and skills available.

### **Higher education emphasis of NEP:**

NEP has brought many new developments in higher education. Let's take a look at some things to get ready to make all these positive changes.

- Educator Democracy NEP aims to be precise and higher education department will be a single nia institution.
- There will be multiple entry and exit options for members wanting to leave the middle. Credits will be transferred through their Academic Bank of Credits.
- Adult education quality technology-based options such as apps, online courses/modules, satellite-literature channels, online books, and ICT-equipped libraries and adult education centers are developed among others.
- Technology will be part of education, learning, teaching, assessment, teacher, teacher and student training. Kannada, Odia, Bengali and other 8 major languages public language to join e-courses available in Hindi and English.
- According to a Ministry of Human Resource Development document on University Self-Employment, & quot; ASHA (Delhi) will be accorded a number of special democratizations in terms of regulatory and content regulations, at par with other autonomous institutions in Indian universities. & quot; If you wish to take or study in these universities in your country, please note that education loans in India can independently finance your higher education.
- All Higher Education Institutions will have a Common Entrance Test conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). This examination will be voluntary.
- National Education Policy is expected to have impact and long term impact on higher education of the country. It is a laudable initiative of the government that foreign universities

will be allowed to open to users. One can directly experience the quality of education in their country. Multi-disciplinary organizations start policy strategy arts, human this opposite suffix.

The National Education Policy is expected to have a positive and lasting impact on the higher education system of the country. It is a laudable initiative by the government that foreign universities will be allowed to open campuses in India. This will enable students to experience world-class education in their own country. The policy of starting multi-disciplinary institutes will give renewed focus on each field like arts, humanities and this type of education will help students to learn and develop holistically. Thus, students will be equipped with a strong knowledge base.

### **Challenges facing Indian Higher Education:**

Addressing the convocation of Allahabad University in 1947, the first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said, 'University stands for humanism, tolerance, reason, adventure of ideas and search for truth. It stands for the further march of mankind towards higher goals. Universities are places of idealism and idealism. If universities perform their duties properly, it is good for the nation and the people. This observation led to the creation of university education in independent India.

### **Major challenges facing Indian higher education at various levels –**

Living and living in confusion is the characteristic of Indian people. It is a history that there are always two streams of thought, positive and negative, about any new change in our country. It is very difficult for the society to decide whether the change is right or wrong for the common people. The same is the case with the new education policy. In some places, this policy is being felt to rejuvenate the entire education system. Another school of thought is expressing the opinion that due to this policy, the government intends to privatize education by ruining the education system and this policy is being implemented to avoid responsibility. Considering both these things, it is realized that no new change is accepted easily in our country. The result is opposition to this new education policy. Indian people are trying to live in the condition they are in. Therefore, some people consciously work to create a kind of fear about the new change. Change is a sign of a living society but it is human tendency to first resist any new change.

The Indian higher education system continues to be in the same state as it has been for many years. The present government has taken the initiative to bring drastic changes in this and it is expected that there will be some positive changes. It is necessary for the government to take care that the original system should not be destroyed while making new changes.

### **Privatization of Education Sector –**

Presently, there is a huge influx of private schools in our country. Parents struggle to send their children to private schools. The reason behind this is not the quality of education but the main reasons are big buildings, physical facilities, big programs, ostentation. Some parents want to

educate their children in government schools, but due to the shame of the society, children have to take admission in private schools. If children are sent to government schools, it is concluded that the parents do not care about the children or that they must be very poor. Private schools and colleges offer education at very high cost and ask for donations. Many parents are forced to stay away from higher education as they are unable to provide financially for their children. The government also seems to be encouraging private schools to reduce their financial burden. It is unfortunate that the academic quality of these schools is not checked. Parents are being robbed financially from this school. It appears that there is no restriction on this.

### **Lack of employable skills –**

Indian education system continues to be traditional. The purpose for education was imparted during the British period. Not much has changed. We have created an education system that produces only clerks. As a result of this, there is a large number of educated unemployed youth in the country today. Our system has been ineffective in developing a skill in a student through higher education. Students are learning theoretical knowledge but there is skill gap in different areas. Recruiters find lack of employable skills from Indian graduates. The need of the hour is to impart skillful education to the youth so that they can get employment.

Essential skills lacking in employees include communication, teamwork, emotional intelligence, etc. Soft skills like Moreover, organizations need employees with technical aptitude and proficiency to navigate the rapidly changing economic paradigm. The India Skills Report 2021 estimates overall employability at 45.9 percent, noting that one in two graduates are unprepared for the job market due to lack of essential employability skills. Increased cost of training, low productivity levels and high employee turnover ratio are some of the adverse effects that arise from these skill gaps. Thus, enterprises need to introduce onsite and offsite training tools in collaboration with detach companies to create a strong workforce that can continuously up skill. At the same time, organizations should consider hiring candidates with ability and desire rather than screening candidates based on existing skills alone.

### **Prevalence of Quota System –**

India has a large potential of meritorious students, but due to the impact of the quota system, a large percentage of these students are restricted from the available educational opportunities. Quota system is still a controversial topic which according to experts is not good for the upliftment of higher education in India. It is believed that your intelligence and aptitude is better than the group you belong to.

### **Ethical issues of students –**

From childhood, students are taught to prepare for professions that have high salary packages. This makes students pay from the beginning of their career where the mindset of students

should be to learn as many skills and knowledge as they can. They are told to study only to get a high paying job which is like taking away the future of our country with our own hands.

#### **Lack of research opportunities –**

We all forget that the curriculum and curriculum content we are teaching the present generation was developed after extensive research in the second half of the century. It is a matter of concern to expand research opportunities to drive innovation. Research publications in India have been increasing since the last decade, but still lag behind other countries by a large percentage.

Israel spends 4.53 percent of its GDP on research, Sweden 3.73 percent, Finland 3.45 percent, Japan 3.39 percent and South Korea 3.23 percent respectively; India spends only 0.9 percent of its GDP on research and ranks 34th in global expenditure on research and development. The statistics reflect the country's position, degree of competition and interest in advancing the research field. Research has made its presence felt in every field; From businesses to services and private to public sector. Studies have shown that companies with a continuous research strategy outperform those with irregular or no research investment programs. Why is it lagging behind in this field despite holding top positions in various fields like all the efforts to become the next superpower? Research? National Knowledge Commission chief Sam Pitroda's letter to Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has highlighted India's dismal position in the global research map. Pitroda also highlights that there is uneven quality of PhDs across institutions, where a PhD can be purchased. If such people join the ranks of researchers, what will be the quality of research in India and the quality of products and services? The dismal situation can be attributed to the fact that many students feel that PhD in India takes too much time, research work in India is low and market value is low. A long PhD program results in about one percent of graduates, as there are well-paying industries. For many students who want to earn a doctorate, the U.S. Or the goal is to move to Europe, because there is more scope and more support. In other countries, researchers are paid large sums of money and spend a year on research. These researchers are encouraged by their government to carry forward research for the betterment of the country that they prefer to stick to research rather than work elsewhere. But in India, as the research conditions are not good, people with doctorates tend to work as associates or lecturers and gradually move to other fields, which earn them better salaries. At the IITs, considered one of the premier institutes, the average salary of B. Tech graduates has reached record levels compared to their PhD fellows, most of whom have joined research labs or tried for teaching positions.

#### **Faculty posts still vacant –**

The University Grants Commission (UGC), higher education committee has indicated through statistics that various teaching posts are vacant which affects the teacher student ratio and sometimes prevents the authorities from admitting more students.

**Conclusion:**

1. There is currently confusion about the positive and negative effects of the new education policy.
2. The National Education Policy is expected to have a positive and lasting impact on the higher Education system of the country.
3. The government seems to be encouraging private schools to reduce their financial burden.
4. It is seen that India has failed in conducting quality research that can last at the global level.

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