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Emerging issue and challenges in digitalization of higher education

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Abstract
This article throws light on the emerging issue and challenges in digitalization of higher education**.** Education is the foundation of each nation. A nation won't almost able to survive in the competitive world, if its Education system isn't capable for contributing for its improvement. Education is one of the critical variables instrumental to the improvement of a nation. It ought to be changed to the requirements of the time and changing situation of the world. It gives a chance to fundamentally consider the social, economic, cultural, moral and spiritual issues facing humanity. India needs increasingly effective and educated individuals to drive our economy forward. There are numerous Indian around the bend who known for their abilities and aptitudes. To create India as a training center or to wind up a prosperous accomplice in worldwide economy, India needs to subjectively fortify education as a rule and higher education with innovative work specifically. This paper is mainly focused on the overall performance of higher education system in India. We endeavor to discover the initiatives taken by the government to raise level of education system. This paper concludes to distinguish developing issues and difficulties in the field of Higher Education in India. At long last the paper finishes up here is need of plans requires solutions that that combine, employers and youth need of Expectations of from various stakeholders, Industry, Educational Institutions, Parents and Government.

Keywords: Higher Education, Financing, Issues, challenges

Introduction
The role of higher education in the emerging scenario of information economy is essential and multifaceted for any nation by and large and India specifically. There are numerous essential issues looked by higher education framework in India. These include Lower level of teaching quality, Financing of higher education, More focused on theories and rather than practical information, Traditional techniques for teaching, Privatization, Inadequate facilities and infrastructure Quota framework. Lower level of teaching quality: Our education system is torture by issues of value in a considerable lot of its institutions and universities. A significant number of the issues like lack of faculty, low quality teaching, Traditional teaching techniques, outdated and rigid curricula and instructional method, absence of responsibility and quality confirmation and partition of research and educating are bring up issues on Indian training framework.

Emerging Issues
Financing of Higher Education: One of the most critical things that must be seen is the issue of money related limitations with respect to higher education before the government. Expenditure on education in like manner and on higher education specifically by the government, is one of the parameters to pass judgment on the quality in education for at all country. The State Government have just been burning through 20-30 percent of its income

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spending plan on education. It can't bear to spend more. In India, higher education has gotten less attention regarding public spending than different levels. It isn't doable for India to make huge state investments in research and development that produced research led universities in the west, for example, MIT, University of California, Berkeley in the US or University of Cambridge in Britain. More focused on theories and rather than practical knowledge: Indian training framework is more centered around theoretical learning as opposed to practical learning. In numerous employments there is additionally a base necessity of rate which is high.

Traditional techniques for instructing: Professors still stick to those more seasoned strategies for teaching like board, marker. They don't care to make utilization of various media helps in teaching. Additionally they are not in the know regarding the information available and what worldwide industry demands.

Privatization: In the present situation, privatization of higher education is clearly a fledgling yet welcome trend and is essential to look after creativity, flexibility and quality. The economic trail of advancement and globalization demands it. In India both public and private institutions work all the while. Around 50 percent of the advanced education in India is bestowed through private institutions, for the most part unaided including high cost. Nonetheless, the circumstance isn't so straightforward. Private institutions, in the interest of maximizing profit, have each incentive to 'limit expenses' by settling on the nature of education provided in their institutions. Last but not least, quality of teaching staff is one of the impressive issues for higher education segment to sustain in the future. Prior, they were focused on their students to their subjects and to their profession. Today, high salaries are available however the dedication is less. Along these lines, it is the need of great importance to free the higher education framework from pointless imperatives and political obstruction.

Inadequate facilities and infrastructure: In India, a considerable lot of the colleges don't have satisfactory infrastructure or facilities to educate students. Indeed, even numerous private colleges are running courses without classrooms. Web and Wi-Fi office is still far from numerous students.

Quota system: Bringing the reservation and quota system for various classifications in education lost its quality. Even deserving candidates of general classes are ignored and on quota we need to select other individual from reserved class despite the fact that he isn't appropriate.

Emerging Challenges
The system of Indian Higher education is the second biggest on the world which satisfies the educational requirements of a huge number of students who originate from various segments of the general public since it is the student community that can create healthy academic atmosphere in institutions of higher learning. Most likely that India faces today various issues relating to poverty unemployment disappearance of moral and spiritual values. Be that as it may, over the most recent couple of decades a countrywide issues/challenges have risen in Higher Education system in

India they are talked about as under. Our heterogeneous instruction framework, in view of topographical, rustic urban, rich-poor set up have presented in extraordinary test for the educational institutions. Varieties of colleges, universities, technical institutions have produced and diverse sorts and nature of Education. Some of them are truly giving qualitative education in spite of the fact that a few of others are doing the dirtiest activity. Because of UGC, for distributing the rundown of such a fake Universities and Institutions enjoying educational malpractices.

Interference of political factors: Most of the Institutions, bestowing instruction (Aided-non-aided) are possessed by the prevailing political leaders, presently assuming key role in governing bodies of the Universities. They have set up their very own youth cells and support students' association on political basis. They exploit the students' vitality for their political purposes. The students' overlook their very own goals and start to build up their vocation in governmental issues.

Economic Difficulties: Is a standout amongst the most troublesome changes that the present higher education system has forced on the communities. The numbers of students' are originating from the common classes; huge numbers of them can't give the base necessities of life for themselves. Economic miseries have become because of the increasing prizes, habits of wasting money on luxuries, increasing populace, shortage of food supply, corruption, selfish and so on students hold low maintenance occupations so as to pay for the their educational expenses and should isolate their consideration between a vocation and College/University education. Close around seventy five percent of the all out students community today, have been confronting the money related issues. Earn while learn scheme can't satisfactorily bolster students to confront economic difficulties.

Lack of Moral values: Rapid development of science and innovation and ensuing industrialization has made an incredible and threat to our old moral and values. The more youthful age's disappointment and revolt is the result of a rotting arrangement of values.

Suggestions for Improving Quality of Higher Education
There are a some suggestions and expectations from Government, Industry, Educational Institutions, Parents and Students for improving nature of higher education.

Student Centered Education and Dynamic Methods: Methods of higher education likewise must be appropriate to the necessities of learning to learn, learning to do, learning to be and learning to become. Student centred education and employment of dynamic strategies for education will require from teachers new attitudes and new skills. Strategies for education through lectures should subordinate to the techniques that will lay stress on self-think about, personal consultation among educators and students, and dynamic sessions of courses and workshops. Strategies for distance education should be utilized on an immense scale.

Examination Reforms: Examination changes, bit by bit moving from the terminal, yearly and semester examinations

to regular and continuous assessment of student's performance in learning must be actualized.

International Co-operation: Universities in India have been an essential conductor for the progression and transmission of information through traditional functions, for example, research, innovation, teaching, human resource development, and continuing education. Worldwide collaboration is gaining significance up 'til now another function. With the increased advancement of transport and communication, the worldwide town is seeing a developing accentuation on universal collaboration and activity to discover agreeable answers for issues that have worldwide dimensions and higher education is one of them.

To increase Quantity of Universities: We need more colleges since we are more in number and present number of colleges is excessively less. On thirteenth June, 2005 Government of India constituted a high level advisory body known as National Knowledge Commission (NKC) to advise the PM about the state with respect to training in India and measures expected to change this sector. It was headed by Sam Pitroda and presented its report in November 2007. NKC has prescribed setting up of 1500 universities by 2015 with the goal that gross enrolment proportion increments to 15 percent. It has likewise called for setting up an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE) to monitor the quality of overall higher education in India.

Cross Culture Programmes: After education, visit to each the places in India and world quite far with the participation of government is vital so one can comprehend about individuals, culture, expressions, writing, religions, innovative improvements and advancement of human culture on the world.

Action Plan for Improving Quality: Academic and administrative audit must be led once in three years in universities by external experts for ensuring quality in all parts of academic exercises. The self-finance colleges must approach for accreditation and satisfy the prerequisites of accreditation. Colleges and universities ought to understand the requirement for quality education and approach with activity plan for improving quality in higher education institutions.

World Class Education: Indian government isn't offering need to the development of Standard in training. India must aim for the universal standard in education. Numerous national colleges like in the USA, UK, Australia, and so forth allow studies in higher education for foreign students in their nations and through correspondence courses also. Similarly India Universities of world class training can likewise offer courses of concentrates to foreign students exploiting the globalization procedure. To accomplish that objective it must receive uniform universal syllabus in its educational institutions.

Personality Development: Finally, education must be for the flowering of personality yet not for the concealment of inventiveness or common ability. In the globalized world open door for the informed individuals are normally sufficient in extension. Subsequently business process re-appropriating (BPO) exercises have expanded challenge on the world trade leading towards the production of quality goods and their simple accessibility wherever on the world market. That is the manner in which the world can be created for harmony, thriving and advance by capable and skilful men.

High-tech Libraries: Our university libraries have an extremely decent collection of books, however they are all in chaos. A library must be on the web and helpful for serious study. Indian colleges should focus more on giving quality training which is comparable to that of international standards.

Conclusion
In closing words, we can say that over the period of time, development have been happen in higher education as far as institutions, enrolments and so forth however it isn't adequate. Indian economy is confronting different difficulties with respect to higher education, which need to overcome through proper policy development and their effective implementation. Higher education in India assumes numerous roles. It is of phenomenal significance to numerous and changes are frequently significant threats to specific, social arrangements that give advantages to powerful groups. The politics issues is the outcome and regularly the progressions are not implemented language has been a comparable issues in which government attempted to solve in difficult social and political issue through strategy identifying with higher education. To finish up, Higher education in India is an exceptionally essential part of modern Indian society and it is entwined in the political and social systems of the society. It need change, development and important. So as to viably get ready for reforms and improvement, it is important to have in realistic perceptions of what is possible and what isn't.

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