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Challenges and opportunities in higher education

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Abstract

Education system is important in any country since it promoted the knowledge skill habit and values today higher education is one of the pillars of success for any nation so it become necessary to know the specific set of challenges and opportunities in higher education system of the country. Higher education in India is ridden with several challenges as high dropout rate poor resources distribution out dates curricula and caste system in some part of rural areas and illiteracy and poverty.

Keywords: Parental attitude, participation, sports, girls

1. Introduction

In ancient time our country was a hub of knowledge Nalanda and Tuxsila were the world famous institute of education Arayabhata, Ramanujan, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, and A.P.J Abdul Kalam were born in this country with different vision to promote education. Indian Government has taken several initiatives such as free schooling, many types of scholarships, right to education Act ^[1], Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Free transportation and Free books and uniform in may part of country.

RUSA Introduce: RUSA ^[2] Rashtriya Uchattar shiksha abhiyan start in country from 2013. Which a plan to manage funding for higher education also a scheme to develop state university and colleges by central funding.

However these initiatives so far have made little impact on the prevailing situation infrastructure and rising education cost contribute significantly to the country's high dropout rate ^[3].

Challenges in higher education: Present scenario the challenges in higher education are as under

- 1. Illiteracy. Poverty in the society reason for higher dropout rate:** inadequate earning and poor living condition of parents force them not only to withdraw their wards from schools but also put them in various types of jobs and labour to contribution to the family income ^[4].
- 2. Quality education:** quantity and quality of highly specialized human resources determine their competence in the global market according to a Govt. reports ^[5] two third of India's colleges and university below standards. No Indian central institute or university come under the top list of universities.
- 3. Sanitation infrastructure:** India's sanitation infrastructure in the school continue to be poor nationally ^[6] nineteen percent primary school do not have separate girls toilet and around 6% of all primary school do not have facilities for drinking water while 58% of all primary school do not have a hand washing facility near their toilets.
- 4. Faculty shortage:** According to a recent report of H.R.D ministry ^[7] premier education institutes like Indian institutes of technology (IITs) and Indian institute s of managements (IIMs) are feeling faculty crunch with its 1/3 post are vacant. According to report published in IANS ^[8] around 35% post are vacant in the central universities 25 in IIMs and 33% in NITs and 35% in other central education institutes coming up under HRD Ministry.

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5. **Another Thread to Higher education:** In India poor recourse distribution still many rural and remote area in India do not have any education institute student in such places need to travel miles or relocate just to attend school. This act as a sever deterrent and demotivates students from pursuing higher studies ^[9].
6. **Standard of education:** Indian higher education is in need of redical reforms A focus on enforcing higher standard of transparency strengthening of the vocational and doctoral education pipeline and professionalization of the sector through stronger institutional responsibility would help in responsibility would help in reprioritizing efforts and working around the complexities.
According to the united nation education, Scientific and cultural organization (UNESCO) reports ^[10] said that India has the lowest public expenditure on higher education per student in the world.
7. **Education in India:** education in India is provide by the Public Sector as well as the private sector with control and funding coming from three levels central, state and local under various article of Indian constitution free and compulsory education is provided as fundamental right to children the age of 6 to 14 year ^[11] Indian higher education system is the third world largest higher education system next to USA and China ^[12] The main governing body at the tertiary level. It is the university Grants commission which enforces its standards advised the government and help coordinate between the centre and state

12. "India country summary of higher education "(PDF) world bank.

Conclusion

While it is important to address the existing short coming in the higher education system it is more important to move towards a bold and aspirational vision in looking to the present scenario of the higher education in India. We suggest some points like Government should offer tax concession/fiscal incentives for setting up campuses of higher education also regulatory setup is required to ensure that there is no cheating or Hoax, broad band connectivity to all institutes with low priced computer accessibility. Good salary Package and benefits to the faculty so that good brain can be attracted to this profession etc in order to further meet the challenges of higher education.

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