



Issues Coaching Maintain of Quality in Indian Higher Education System

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Abstract

With the tradition of learning and education , India presents a picture of scientific and technological progress side by side with massive literacy and a weak educational system. Indian educational system is highly diversified in terms of number of students, teachers, colleges and universities . But today the system of higher education in India is in the grip of crisis . The most explosive of the problem is related with it numbers. Every year thousand of Graduates and Post graduates Are being produced who do not get suitable employment in their vocation. We are increasing numbers rather than improving quality. In fact, receiving of higher education in India has become a ritual without meaning or purpose . People have lost their faith due to various inadequacies such as lack of proper planning and orientation, rigidity of curriculum, insufficient infrastructure , lack of trained manpower in colleges and universities, lack of determination among administrators, lack of proper arrangement of female education, lack of proper utilization of available fund and unsatisfactory examination system and evaluation process.

The present investigator has tried to throw light on true picture of present day higher educational system and also pointed out the major defects the may be counted as the main hurdle in maintaining quality in higher educational system and finally suggestions have also given to make higher education meaningful, productive and relevant to our national needs.

India is known for its culture traditions and values from time immemorial. Indian educational system has greatly influenced the modern system of education. The universities of Taxila and Nalanda are the popular examples where people over the globe came to receive education. But today the system of higher education in India is in the grip crisis. People have lost their faith due to various inadequacies in respect of planning and orientation, curriculum, methodology and poor work orientation. Now-a-days the system of higher education become a ritual without meaning of purpose. The most explosive of the problem is related with its numbers. We are increasing numbers rather than improving quality. Every year thousand of Graduates are

being produced who don't get suitable employment in their vocation. The present day higher educational system suffers from the following defects and weaknesses.

1. Lack of Proper Planning and Orientation:

In our country there is always lack of proper planning and orientation. Big decisions are taken by the politicians who are uneducated and sometimes illiterate also. They are never bothered about the welfare of the people rather they take interest in wasting the limited resources of the country.

2. Lack of Definite Objectives among People:

In India people have lack of objectives. They don't know their powers and weaknesses. They want to pursue for any course of study just because others are also doing the same. As the result unemployment rate has been increasing at a faster rate. Unless one knows one's objectives one cannot perform well. Everybody is pursuing for higher studies without examining its relevance to his life.

3. Rigid curriculum:

The present day curriculum at higher stage is bookish, rigid and outdated. The curriculum development is at worst. We are in the habit of including that course which is available in some other universities without examining their relevance to local means.

4. Unnecessary Emphasis on the Education of SCs/STs/OBCs:

In our country much emphasis is given on the education of SC/ST and OBC. Because these people are supposed to be belonging to be deprived section of Society and our govt. has extended many facilities to these people in respect of concession in fees, free boarding and lodging facilities to many undeserving students. Our govt. claims to have Constitutional provision for these people. But one thing should be noted that Constitutional provision was made for certain duration. But now this time limit is over.

5. Lack of Proper Arrangements of Women Education:

The enrolment of girl student at college and universities level is far low. Though we are very much fond of taking of women's boldness and freedom yet in reality we don't allow them, to enjoy a little freedom in their home environment. It is also to be noted that mostly degree colleges are located in urban areas where many conservative villagers don't allow their female wards to pursue study.

6. Unsatisfactory Examination System and Evaluation Process:

Our present day examination system at college and university level is full of defects and weaknesses. Every year a good many cases come to notice that papers are cancelled due to leakage. Sometimes photocopies are sold in the markets. Even when spot evaluation is done answer books with identification marks are detected.

7. Lack of proper Utilization of available Funds:

Of course the fund on the education in comparison to other developed countries is far low. But we can carry out the innovative programs but our govt. takes interest in wasting the limited fund on useless and worthless activities like providing scholarships to undeserving students.

8. Lack of Proper Arrangements for Teacher's Training:

In our country though there is proper arrangement of pre-service teacher's training but there is no proper arrangements for In-service teacher's training. Although there are U.G.C. Staff Colleges yet these are not working in the desired directions.

9. Unsatisfactory Performance of Minority Managed Institutions:

In our country govt. policy is to recognize minority managed institutions without taken into consideration the norms and standard prescribed for running of these institutions. That is why, minority managed institutions now a days have been turned into a shop. In such institutes neither the admissions are taken on merit nor are the appointments made on merit. Bribery is very common in these institutes.

Proposed Remedies:

1. Proper Utilization of Available Institutions:

We don't need more and more institution of higher learning. There is a need to make the proper utilization of available institutions. Our existing institutions of higher learning suffer from lack of infrastructures. So, first of all these institutes need to be well equipped only then we should think of constructing other institutes.

2. Formation of Clear Objectives;

In our country everybody who has some money wants to receive higher education without knowing his powers and weaknesses. There are persons who take higher education a ritual to be performed and they discontinue their education without its completion and thus they waste the money spent on their education. In fact while they pursue for higher education they don't have clear objectives in their minds as what they have to do after the completion of particular course of study. So, before pursuing for any course of study at higher level one should be very clear about his aspirations and objectives.

3. Avoidance of unnecessary Evidence on the Education of SC/ST/OBCs

Our govt. gives privilege to the education of SC/ST and OBCs because these are supposed to be belonging from deprived section of the society. Moreover, there is also the constitutional provision that these sections musty be given special advantage. But the situation is just reverse. Now a days, these people are in a better condition in comparison to the people belonging to the general category. But our govt. is in the habit of extending the time limit of constitutional provision without taking into consideration the relevance of this provision. The better proposition is that reservation in the jobs should be totally avoided and the right to receive higher education should be given to only those who really deserve for it.

4. Check and Balance on Minority Managed Institutions:

Since existing minority managed institutes particularly Islamia Colleges have been turned into money producing shops. There is need to impose check on these institutes. Govt. should be very cautious while recognize these institutes. It is better to make the provision of reservation of seats of minority people in common educational institutes instead of creating minority managed institutes.

5. Proper Arrangement on Woman Education:

There is need to establish more and more woman colleges even in the rural areas. Those villagers who don't allow their female wards to study in co-educational institutes they will be provided with the facilities to get their daughters educated through correspondence course programs.

6. Bringing Reforms in Existing Examination System and Evaluation Process at Higher Stage

Our existing examination system is full of defects and weaknesses. Whole system needs reforms. The scope of examination be extended by making it comprehensive so that it could also cover non cognitive aspects of learner's personality development. There is need to include, group discussions, daily dairies, cumulative records etc.

7. Proper Utilization of Available Funds:

Of course the funds for education are not sufficient. But the govt. should not waste the limited funds on education of SC/ST/OBCs and undeserving minority people.

8. Proper Arrangements for conducting Research Activities:

There is need to make proper arrangements for conducting research activities also. Because needs and demands of the society are ever changing. Education should cater to the changing needs of the individual and society as well.

9. Proper Arrangements for Training of Teachers:

In our country there is no proper training of In-service teachers. Although there are U.G.C. Academic Staff Colleges yet these are not working in the desired directions. Short term training courses are of course available there. Teachers generally join these courses for promotion of Grades and not for improving their performance. The duration of the course needs to be extended and courses should not only be linked with promotion but also these should be linked with continuance of service.

Conclusion:

Thus we see that to face the challenges of higher education in India, the teachers, politicians administrators curriculum planners and everybody related to this field will have to introspect and re-evaluate their respective roles and duties to make the higher education meaningful and relevant to our national needs.

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