

6.3.2 percentage of teachers provided with financial support to attend conferences/ workshops and towards membership fee of professional bodies during the year

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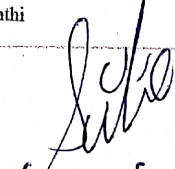
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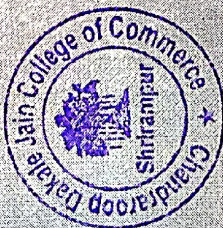
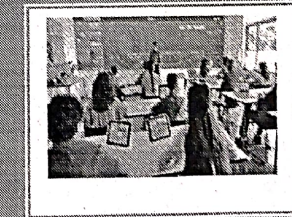
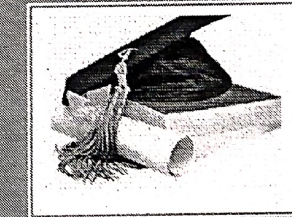
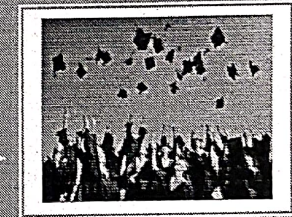
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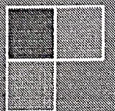
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## Present Status of Indian Higher Education

Dr. Maruti Arjun Kekane

C.D.Jain College of Commerce, Shirampur

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### Abstract:

Higher education is finding it difficult to meet the issues of unplanned expansion, educated unemployment, unequal growth, commercialization of education, financial crises, teacher burn and digital division of quantity vs. quality, equity vs. excellence, and creativity vs. conformity. At this point, the new education should teach everyone how to classify and rearrange information, how to look at problems from a new direction and finally teach themselves. Teachers are the most effective trained manpower for a nation. Because, they produce technologists, scientists, doctors, engineers, policy makers, businessmen and educators. Existing education should be improved consistent with the requirements of the time. It must meet the demands of its country and the changing landscape of the world. It should be competitive and cooperative. The purpose of every system of education is to mold individuals to play their role in society. This research paper discuss on various issue, Present status and Problems of Higher Education in India.

**Keywords:** Indian higher education; Issues; Regulatory reform; Quality; Collaboration; Globalization; manpower;

### Introduction:

Indian higher education has experienced unprecedented expansion since independence. India has produced scientists, engineers, technologists, doctors, teachers and managers who are in great demand everywhere the planet. It is now one of the top ten countries in terms of industrial and technological potential, due to the significant contribution of manpower and equipment provided by higher education, in particular, technical education. The methods of higher education should also be appropriate for the four pillars of education, learning to learn, learning to learn, learning to become and becoming. Employment of student-centered education and dynamic education system will provide more opportunities. Indian higher education should teach each person how to categorize and retell information, how to look at problems from a new direction and finally teach themselves. Teachers are the simplest trained manpower for a nation. Because, they produce technologists, scientists, doctors, engineers, policy makers, businessmen and educators.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To study of Various Issues of Indian Higher Education.
2. To study of Present status of Indian higher education.
3. To study of problems of Indian higher education.

### Issues in Indian higher education

#### 1. Teaching qualities

The first issue facing higher education in India is the lack of teaching quality. Teachers are not well trained and are qualified for the job they are assigned. Many colleges recruit young graduates as professors who have no experience or knowledge. So this is a big problem.

#### 2. Financing

Along with higher education in India, financing is also an issue. Yes, India is already spending too much on higher education and it cannot afford to spend more. More financing is needed if the quality of higher education is to be improved.

#### 3. Privatization

Privatization of higher education is the way to go. However privatization alone is not going to solve the problem. You need to foster a culture of creativity, imagination and learning new skills in young students.

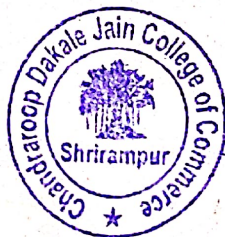
#### 4. Quota system

Debating the quota system is very controversial. But if you are being honest I have to tell you that quotas are not good for the quality of higher education. Talent and ability are more important than your identity. However the quota system is still a challenge.

#### 5. Political factors

Political impacts is additionally a nasty thing and a problem with education . The governing bodies do not want any political influence or interference in their affairs.

#### 6. Ethical issues





The younger generation has no interest in serving their country and they are more interested in just taking a job and a hefty salary package.

### **The Present status of Indian higher education**

The Indian educational activity system is facing an unprecedented transformation within the coming decade. This transformation is being driven by economic and demographic change: by 2021, India are going to be the world's third largest economy, with a correspondingly rise within the size of its middle classes.

#### **1. Demand-Supply Gap:**

India includes a low rate of enrolment in higher education, at only 20%, compared with 29% in China and 39% in Brazil. there's enormous unmet demand for higher education. By 2021, the Indian government aims to attain 33% gross enrolment, which will mean providing 42 million university places, a rise of 15 million in six years.

#### **2. Quality Education:**

The system is beset by problems with quality in many of its institutions: a chronic shortage of college, poor quality teaching, out dated and rigid curricula and pedagogy, lack of accountability and quality assurance and separation of research and teaching.

#### **3. Research and Development:**

a really low level of PhD enrolment, India doesn't have enough top quality researchers; there are few opportunities for interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary working, lack of early stage research experience; a weak ecosystem for innovation, and low levels of industry engagement.

#### **4. Faculty Shortage:**

According to a report published in IANS around 35 percent posts are vacant within the central universities, 25 percent within the IIMs, 33.33 percent within the National Institute of Technology (NITs) and 35.1 percent in other central education institutions arising under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Ministry. However so as to beat this, government is getting to have short-term measures like raising the retirement age in teaching posts from 62 to 65 years and enhancement in salaries and other benefits for teachers. Also some long-term measures have also been initiated for attracting children to choose this (teaching) career. These include enhancement in fellowships and attractive start-up grants in various disciplines.

#### **5. Regulatory reform**

The quality of education provided by state, central and personal institutions should be motivated and therefore the changes should be implemented by a top quality assurance body of UGC. Therefore, government and personal educational institutions have moved to certain levels. Collaboration is required with due attention on all aspects associated with quality and preparation of adequate number of educational staff. Such efforts require a really serious structure for research base institutions. Public-private participation is important to bring quality within the education system. The University Grants Commission and therefore the Ministry of Human Resource Development should play a key role in developing a purposeful interface between universities, industries and national research laboratories to enable researchers to interact education institutions in research activities to facilitate the supply of the newest sophisticated equipment.

#### **6. ICT for Enlightenment**

In this context, education must be oriented to satisfy the challenges and wishes of these who are exploiting the means of ICT in their areas of life. MHRD has taken several initiatives to market digital education literacy within the country. With the utilization of data and Communication Technology (ICT), SWAYAM has integrated a web curriculum to hide all education disciplines and skills field courses. thus far quite 28 lakh learners are enrolled in 1000+ MOOCs courses run through SWAYAM. , SWAYAM Prabha is meant to supply 32 top quality educational channels through DTH (Direct to Home) across the length and breadth of the country on a 24X7 basis. The project also plans to develop an entire learning management system where students can cash in of varied learning tools, including additional web-resources, video-lectures, animated performances and self-assessments.<sup>3</sup>

#### **7. International cooperation**

The Government of India, consistent with the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), is inviting aspiring candidates from everywhere the planet to pursue education within the desired field from top ranked institutions in India, a corporation of upper education institutions in India. The initiative launched in April, 2018 has been degraded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, and Study in India, Study in India,



EdCIL (Educational Consultant of India), and a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE). International cooperation is gaining importance so far another event. With the increasing development of transportation and communication, the worldwide village is placing a growing emphasis on international cooperation problems to seek out solutions in education. The international community can share its experience and experts for problems in education investing in education

### **Problems with education in India**

#### **1. Gap in supply and demand**

India's Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) is simply 19% which isn't good GER is 6% less than the planet average and a minimum of 50% less than the developed world like Australia and USA. This may need to change if we are to enhance the state of upper education in India.<sup>4</sup>

#### **2. Mushrooming of inferiority institutions**

Making mushrooms of inferiority institutions everywhere the country isn't good for education. These new colleges lack capacity and that they are close to withdraw money from students and their parents. Education has an excessive amount of glamor and inferiority.

#### **3. No project based learning**

Higher education lacks project based education. Young graduates got to learn new skills especially business skills which will give them employment. So we aren't that specialize in project based learning. Just theory isn't enough, we also need practical knowledge.

#### **4. No strategy**

There is no strategy for education in India. We don't have foreign students to return to the country and study here. the govt has no plan for this and it's an enormous challenge.

#### **5. Why only service industry?**

We are hooked in to the servicing industry. We all want to be selected in campus selection so we like jobs within the servicing sector. However, education doesn't solve the matter when it involves job creation within the construction sector.

#### **Recommendation**

1. Government should offer tax concessions or fiscal incentives for setting up campuses of higher education by various private/corporate sectors.
2. To provide Open Universities need to be encouraged to offer quality programmes at the least cost.
3. Government should encourage foreign universities to come to India to set up independent operations or collaborate with existing Indian Institutions.
4. A regulatory set up is required to ensure that there is no cheating; fixation of fees should not be in state control.
5. There is great need for providing broad band connectivity to all students along with free or low priced computer accessibility.
6. Good salary packages and benefits to the faculty so that good brains can be attracted to this profession.
7. Implement to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education to higher education.
8. To reduce the dropout students ratio of Higher education.
9. To increase the students ration in Higher Education through the provide value education.

#### **Conclusion**

I will conclude by saying that for any country both primary and higher education is needed. Primary education has its own importance just like higher education has its own importance. However higher education is very important to grow our economy. Higher education in India has more challenges and issues. The main governing body in India is the University Grants Commission, which implements its policy guidelines, standards, advises the government and helps in coordinating between the Center and the State. The University and its constituent colleges are the main institutions of higher education in India. There are many private institutes in India that offer various business courses in India. Distance education is also a feature of the Indian higher education system. Some Indian institutes, such as the Indian Institute of Technology have been recognized globally for their standard of education.

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## श्रीरामपूर नगरपालिकेच्या सार्वजनिक सेवा सुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयचा अभ्यास

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### गोपवारा

स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था म्हणजे अशा संस्था की, ज्या शहर व गावपातळीवरील क्षेत्रातील जनतेद्वारे निवडलेल्या प्रतिनिधीमार्फत व कायद्याने दिलेल्या अधिकारांचा उपयोग करून जनकल्याण करण्यासाठी स्थापन झालेल्या संस्था होय. ग्रामीण व शहरी भागाच्या विकासामध्ये स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांचे योगदान मोठ्या प्रमाणात असल्याचे दिसून येते. ग्रामीण भागात ग्रामपंचायती व पंचायत समित्या त्याचप्रमाणे शहरी भागात, नगरपंचायती, नगरपालिका, महानगरपालिका इत्यादी विविध संस्था आपापल्या भागांच्या विकासासाठी कार्यरत असल्याचे व समाजोपयोगी विविध कार्ये व सेवासुविधा पुरवित असतात. याचाच अर्थ असा की, मानवी जीवन सुखी व समृद्ध करणे हा महत्वाचा हेतू साध्य करण्याच्या उद्देशानेच स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची स्थापना लोकशाही व्यवस्थेमध्ये केली आहे. केंद्र व राज्य सरकारांचा प्रशासकीय म्हणजेच संघटन व व्यवस्थापनाचा भार कमी होऊन स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थांची कार्यक्षमता वृद्धीगंत होण्यास मदत झाली. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था या लोकशाहीभिमूख व्यवस्था आहेत. त्यांचा देशाच्या प्रगतीत मोलाचा वाटा दिसून येतो. त्यामुळे संशोधकाने श्रीरामपूर नगरपालिकेकडून ज्या काही सार्वजनिक सेवासुविधा उपभोक्त्यांना पुरविल्या जात आहे, त्याबाबत उपभोक्त्यांच्या उपभोगाबाबत सविस्तर मत जाणून घेतलेले आहेत. तसेच नगरपालिके कोणकोणत्या प्रकारचे कर्तव्य व कार्य यांचाही सविस्तर आढावा या संशोधन लेखात घेण्यात आला आहे.

महत्वाचे शब्द: नगरपालिका, सेवासुविधा, कर्तव्य, कार्य

### प्रस्तावना :

ग्रामीण भागासाठी त्री स्तरीय यंत्रणा असून त्यामध्ये ग्रामपंचायत, पंचायत समिती व जिल्हा परिषद अशी आहे. शहरी भागात महानगरपालिका, नगरपरिषद व नगरपंचायत अशी दिसून येते. नगरपरिषदेचे संघटन व व्यवस्थापन हे महाराष्ट्र नगरपरिषद नगरपंचायती व औद्योगिक नागरी अधिनियम, १९६५ च्या अधिनियमानुसार चालते. ह्या कायद्यात वेळोवेळी दुरुस्त्या करण्यात आल्या आहेत. १९९१ मध्ये पी. व्ही. नरसिंहराव सरकारने केलेली ७४ वी घटना दुरुस्ती ही नगरपरिषदेच्या कामकाजावर अमूलाग्रह बदल घडवून आला आहे.

सन १९९४ पासून नगरपालिकांचे वर्गीकरण हे लोकसंख्येच्या आधारावर केलेले आहे. त्यामध्ये २,५०,००० पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरात महानगरपालिका, १,००,००० पेक्षा जास्त व २,५०,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरात 'अ' वर्ग नगरपालिका, त्याचबरोबर ४०,००० पेक्षा जास्त व १,००,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरात 'ब' वर्ग नगरपालिका व ४०,००० पेक्षा कमी लोकसंख्या असलेल्या नागरी भागात 'क' वर्ग नगरपालिका स्थापन केल्या जातात. प्रस्तुत संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी संशोधकाने श्रीरामपूर नगरपालिकेची निवड केली आहे.

**अभ्यासाचे उद्दिष्टे** हा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी संशोधकाने अभ्यासाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे मांडली आहेत.

१. नगरपालिकेची कर्तव्ये व कार्य यांचा आढावा घेणे.
२. नगरपालिकेकडून पुरविल्या जाणाऱ्या सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयीचे मतांचा अभ्यास करून शिफारशी सुचविणे.

**संशोधन पध्दती संशोधन निवड पध्दती** प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक स्वरूपाचे असल्याकारणाने संशोधकाने सखोल अध्ययन पध्दतीने, माघसर्वतंत्रवतल त्मेमती डमजीवकड अभ्यास केला आहे.

१. **नमुना निवड** प्रस्तुत संशोधनात उपभोक्त्यांचे मत जाणून घेण्यासाठी उपभोक्त्यांची संख्या अमर्यादित (पदपिंडजम) असल्याकारणाने संशोधकाने नमुना निवड केलेल्या प्रत्येक श्रीरामपूर नगरपालिकेत एकूण १६ प्रभाग असून प्रत्येक प्रभागातून प्रत्येकी ५ उपभोक्ते या प्रमाणे एकूण ८० इतक्या उपभोक्त्यांची निवड सोयीस्कर नमुना निवड पध्दतीने केली आहे.

### २. माहिती संकलनाचे स्त्रोत

संशोधकाने विषयाचे तथ्य संकलित करण्यासाठी प्राथमिक व दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा वापर केलेला आहे.

#### अ. दुय्यम स्त्रोत:

संशोधकाने माहिती संकलनासाठी दुय्यम स्त्रोतांच्या माध्यमातूनही माहितीचे संकलन केलेले आहे. यामध्ये साप्ताहिके, मासिके, नियतकालिके, प्रसिद्ध झालेले इत्यादी विविध दुय्यम स्त्रोतांचा वापर माहिती संकलनासाठी व विश्लेषणासाठी केला आहे. शोधनिबंध, विविध शासकीय बाबीशी संबंधित संकेत स्थळे; वीपीबपंस प्दजमतदमज मडेपजभेद्वएइत्यादी दुय्यम स्त्रोतांद्वारेही माहिती मिळवली आहे.

#### ब. प्राथमिक स्त्रोत:

संशोधन अभ्यासासाठी श्रीरामपूर नगरपालिकामधील सेवा व सुविधा पुरविण्यासाठी मुख्याधिकारी व कर्मचारी हे महत्वाचे प्रशासकीय घटक आहेत. त्यासाठी तीन प्रकारच्या प्राथमिक संकलन तंत्रांचा वापर केला आहे. प्रत्यक्ष ज्यांना सेवासुविधा मिळतात असे उपभोक्ते, जंग च्चमते)त्यांना भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्या अथवा अडचणी समजावून घेणे क्रमप्राप्त ठरते. म्हणून संशोधकाने प्राथमिक स्त्रोतांद्वारे माहितीचे संकलन केले आहे. ती तंत्रे म्हणजेच १. प्रश्नावली २. मुलाखत ३. निरीक्षण पध्दत. प्राथमिक माहिती संकलित करण्यासाठी मुलाखतीचे तंत्र वापरून माहितीचे संकलन केलेले आहे व त्यावरून तथ्यांचे विश्लेषण करून निष्कर्ष काढलेले आहेत.

### नगरपालिकेची कर्तव्ये व कार्य

अ. आवश्यक कर्तव्ये:

१. सार्वजनिक रस्ते, जागा व इमारती या ठिकाणी दिवाबत्तीची सोय करणे.



२०. लोकांची ने आण करण्यासाठी लहान रेल्वेमार्ग, ट्राम मार्ग आणि यंत्रचलित वाहतुकीची साधने निर्माण करणे, खरेदी करणे, त्यांची व्यवस्थित रचना करणे, ती सुस्थितीत राखणे, त्यांचा विस्तार करणे व त्यांची व्यवस्था ठेवणे.
२१. शीजशक्ती किंवा गॅस पुरविण्यासाठी कोणतीही बांधकामे बांधणे, ती सुस्थितीत ठेवणे, त्यांची दुरुस्ती करणे व दुरुस्तीसाठी आवश्यक साहित्य खरेदी करणे व ती खरेदी करणे.
२२. स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्था, मुंबई हिच्या निधीस केवळ नागरीक्षेत्रातील स्थानिक स्वराज्य संबंधीच्या बाबींचा विचार करणाऱ्या आणि राज्यशासनाने मान्यता दिलेल्या राज्यातील कोणत्याही इतर संघटनेच्या किंवा संस्थेच्या निधीस अंशदान देणे.
२३. ग्रंथालये व वस्तुसंग्रहालये धरून कोणत्याही शैक्षणिक परिसंस्था, कोणतेही रुग्णालय, दवाखाना किंवा सार्वजनिक वैद्यकीय मदत देणारी तत्सम संस्था, त्याची धर्मादाय स्वरूपाची कोणतीही इतर संस्था बांधणे किंवा त्या सुस्थितीत राखणे याकरिता अंशदान देणे.
२४. विद्यार्थ्यांकरिता खाजगीरित्या चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या प्राथमिक किंवा माध्यमिक शाळांस किंवा वसतिगृहांस अनुदान किंवा देणग्या देणे.
२५. नगरपरिषदेच्या क्षेत्रातील रहिवाशांच्या हितासाठी दूध व दुग्धजन्य पदार्थ यांचा पुरवठा करणे, त्यांचे वाटप करणे, त्यांच्यावर प्रक्रिया करणे यासाठी दुग्धशाळा व दुग्धालय क्षेत्र स्थापन करणे.
२६. नगरपरिषदेच्या क्षेत्रातील कोणताही समारंभ, जत्रा, करमणुकीचे कार्यक्रम किंवा प्रदर्शन किंवा गुणवत्ता प्राप्त विद्यार्थ्यांचे अभिनंदन करण्याच्या कार्यक्रमांसह सार्वजनिक सत्कार समारंभ यांचे आयोजन विहीत खर्चात करणे.
२७. ज्यामुळे सार्वजनिक सुरक्षितता, आरोग्य आणि उपयोगिता यांचे संवर्धन होण्याचा संभव असले अशी पोटकलम (३) मध्ये विनिर्दिष्ट न केलेली कोणतीही इतर उपाययोजना करणे.

● सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयीचे उपभोक्त्यांचे मत

नगरपालिकापुरवित असलेल्या सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयी उपभोक्त्यांचे मत पुढील तक्त्यात दर्शविलेले आहे

तक्ता क्र. १.१ सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयीचे मत

अ. क्र.	सेवासुविधांबाबत उपभोक्त्यांचे मत	कधीही जाही	वचवित	कधी तरी	खऱ्याव वेळा	नियमित	एकूण
1	शैक्षणिक सुविधा	44 (55%)	8 (10%)	12 (15%)	11 (14%)	5 (6%)	80 (100%)
2	आरोग्य सुविधा	26 (32%)	16 (20%)	14 (18%)	18 (22%)	6 (8%)	80 (100%)
3	खेळमैदान, क्रिडांगण, बगीचे	5 (6%)	13 (16%)	11 (14%)	16 (20%)	35 (44%)	80 (100%)
4	नाटयगृह/चित्रपटगृह	53(66 %)	6 (8%)	9 (11%)	8 (10%)	4 (5%)	80 (100%)
5	सार्वजनिक वाचनालय	2 (3%)	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	15 (19%)	58 (73%)	80 (100%)
6	वाहनतळ सेवा	45 (56%)	6 (4%)	9 (11%)	6 (3%)	14 (18%)	80 (100%)
	एकूण	126(28 %)	54(11%)	60(12%)	118(24 %)	122(25 %)	480 (100%)

वरील तक्ता क्रमांक १.१ हा नगरपालिकेकडून पुरविल्या जाणाऱ्या विविध सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयीचे मत नोंदवितो. त्यामध्ये शैक्षणिक सेवासुविधांच्या उपभोगाविषयी नमुना उपभोक्त्यांचे मत समजावून घेतले असता असे दिसून आले की, नगरपरिषदेमार्फत दिल्या जाणाऱ्या शैक्षणिक सुविधेचा वापर ४४,५५.६६% नमुना उपभोक्ते करत असल्याचे दिसून आले.

नगरपालिकेमार्फत पुरविल्या जाणारी दुसरी महत्वाची सुविधा म्हणजे आरोग्य सुविधा. या सुविधेच्या उपभोगाविषयी असे दिसून येते की एकूण नमुना उपभोक्त्यांपैकी ३०,३८.६९% नमुना उपभोक्त्यांनी या सुविधेचा वापर क्वचितच व कधीतरी केल्याचे दिसते. त्याचबरोबर अत्यल्प म्हणजेच ६,८.६९% नमुना उपभोक्त्यांनी या सुविधेचा वापर केला असल्याचे दिसून येते.

नगरपालिकेमार्फत उभारलेले मैदाने, क्रिडांगणे व बगीचे यांच्या उपभोगाविषयी असे दिसून येते की, एकूण नमुना उपभोक्त्यांपैकी २९,३६.२६% उपभोक्ते हे मैदाने, क्रिडांगणांचा वापर क्वचितच, कधीतरी किंवा कधीही केला नाही असे दिसून आले.

नाटयगृह व चित्रपटगृह या सुविधेबाबत असे दिसून आले की, एकूण उपभोक्त्यांपैकी ५३,६६.२६% नमुना उपभोक्त्यांनी नगरपरिषदेच्या नाटयगृह व चित्रपटगृहाचा कधीही वापर केला नाही यावरून असे दिसून येते की नगरपरिषद क्षेत्रात जी नाटयगृह व चित्रपटगृह ती स्वमालकीची नसल्यामुळे त्यांचा उपभोग नागरिकांना होतांना दिसून नाही. सार्वजनिक वाचनालयाच्या उपभोगाविषयी ५,७.६९% नमुना उपभोक्त्यांनी या सेवेचा वापर क्वचितच व कधीतरी केला जात असल्याचे मत नोंदविले. वाहनतळ सेवा या सुविधेच्या उपभोगाविषयी असे दिसून येते की, ४५,५६.२६% नमुना उपभोक्त्यांनी या सुविधेचा कधीही वापर केला नाही.

थोडक्यात वरील विविध ऐच्छिक सेवांच्या उपभोगाविषयी विचार केला तर असे दिसून येते की या सेवा नगरपरिषदेमार्फत प्रभावीपणे पुरविल्या जात नाही त्याचबरोबर या सेवांबद्दल उपभोक्तेही उदासिन असल्याचे दिसून आले.

● निष्कर्ष:

