



colleges professors lack either a master's or PhD degree (Newsweek 2011). As of 2011, there are 1522 degree granting engineering colleges in India with an annual student intake of 582,000 (Societal and Technological Education, 2009) plus 1,244 polytechnics with an annual intake of 2651,000. However, these institutions face shortage of faculty and concerns have been raised over the quality of education (Mitra, 2010,8). Despite this, the higher education system of India equally have 101 of opportunities to overcome these challenges and have the capability to make its identity at international level. However, it needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of universities, and colleges in the new millennium and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost importance. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore: it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation.

II. HIGHER EDUCATION- CURRENT OVERVIEW

- With over 98% of universities, 39931 colleges, 10725 standalone institutions and 34.6 million students, the Indian HE boasts of having the largest HE system in the world in terms of institutions and second largest in terms of enrolment. Government has set a target to get 1 of 30% GER in higher education by 2020, from the current 26.5%. APS College of Commerce, mahasha080484@gmail.com. Contact no: 994.50281600, Out of a population of above 1.251 billion of which 672 million i.e. almost 50% are in the age-group 15 to 59 years which is usually treated as the 'working age population'. India is expected to be the fastest growing economy touching a GDP of USD 7.5 trillion by 2030 and one of the youngest nations in the world with a median age of 32. Projections show that our country would require a gross incremental workforce of 250 million by 2030.
- The greying developed world is expected to face a skilled talent shortage of approximately 56 million by 2030 and India alone would provide 47 million

skilled talent. Private plays a huge role and accounts for 64% of the total number of institutions and 62% of enrolment. Over 80% of investment in professional education is done by the private sector. The draft National Education Policy (2019) under the leadership of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been submitted to MHRD and the government is in the process of working towards its formalization. To develop a culture of rankings in India MHRD has launched the National Framework of Ranking of Universities and colleges suited to the local conditions, circumstances and requirements. NIRF has already completed 3 successive years of ranking. The Government has come up with a 100% Aided Autonomous Regulations (GAIR) 2017 to grant grade autonomy to high performing universities/higher educational institutions. In the first phase, 62 universities/HEIs have been granted autonomy. The Government has announced the names of 20 Indian Universities/higher educational institutions as the 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoE) to give a push in Indian Universities to feature in the top 100-200 global rankings in the next 10 years. The government has launched the indigenously developed MOOCs platform called SWAYAM to emphasize on self-learning and increase access, equity and quality. Currently 72 MOOCs program have been designed and 43 programs are already being implemented through MOOCs. The internet is helping more than 10,00 MOOCs courses to improve the quality of State Universities, the Central government has been offering Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) funding since 2013 to all state governments. The un earmarked for three years (2011-2020) is substantial. The 1st Govt has recently launched the 'Study in India' program to attract international students from 30 focus countries (mostly from developing world to start with) and have identified 15 zones in India that will be developed into educational cities. Some of the initiatives to promote research: APS College of Commerce, mahasha080484@gmail.com. Contact no. 994.50281600, Atal



Innovation Mission (AIM) started by the Government is to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship and, Innovation Hubs, Grand Challenges serve as a platform for promotion of world-class Start-up businesses, and, other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas. • IIM PRINT is the first of its kind MHRD supported Pan-IIT + IISc joint initiative to address the major science and engineering challenges that India must address and champion to enable employment and embolden the nation for inclusive growth and self-reliance. • Dept. of Science & Technology (DST), Govt of India is in the process of setting up of Technology Enabling Centres (TEC) in Universities/HEIs, 4th Industrial revolution. Challenges in Higher Education in India • The growing needs of IT in our 69, 1 year of independence still, our education system has not been developed fully. We are not able to list a single university in top 100 universities of the world. Variations in government channels in these six decades. They tried to boost the education system and implement various education policies, but they were not sufficient to put an example, for the universe. UGC is continuously working and focusing on quality education in higher education sector. Still we are facing lot of problems and challenges in our education system. Some of the basic challenges in higher education system in India are discussed below

• ► Enrollment: The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of India in higher education is only 15% which is quite low, as compared to the developed, as well as, other developing countries. With the increase of enrolments at school level, the supply of higher education institutes is insufficient in the country, to meet the growing Equity. There is no equity in GER among different sectors of the society. According to previous studies, the GER in higher education in India among male and female varies to a greater extent. There are regional variations too some states have high GER while some are quite behind the national GER which reflect a significant imbalance,

► Quality: Quality in higher education within the higher education system. Education

is a multidimensional, multi-level, and a dynamic concept. Ensuring quality in higher education is amongst the foremost challenges being faced in India today. However, Government is continuously focusing on the quality of education. Still Large number of colleges and medical with WPS Office by the, university, and our universities, are not in a position to mark its place among the top universities of the world.

► Infrastructure: Poor infrastructure is another challenge to the higher education system of India particularly the institutes run by the public sector suffer from poor physical facilities and infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on second or third floor of the building on ground or first floor there exists ready-made hostels or photocopy shops.

► Political interference: Most of the educational institutions are owned by the political leaders who are playing key role in governing the bodies of the universities. They are using the innocent students for their selfish means. Students organize campaigns, forget their own objectives and begin to develop their careers in politics.

► Faculty: Faculty shortage and the inability of the state educational system, to attract, and retain well-qualified teachers have been posing challenges to quality education for many years. Large numbers of NET / PhD candidates are unemployed even there are lot of vacancies in higher education these deserving candidates are then applying in other departments, which is a biggest blow to the higher education system.

► Accreditation: As per the data provided by the NAAC in June 2010, not even 25% of the total higher education institutions in the country were accredited. And among those accredited, only 3.0% of the universities and 45% of the colleges were found to be of quality to be ranked at 'A' level.

► Research and Innovation: There are very few eminent scholars in our country whose writings are cited by famous western authors. There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limit it to



Number of quality faculty to advise students. Most of the researchers scholars are with 101 fellowship, or not directly or indirectly affect their research. Moreover, Indian Higher Education institutions, are poorly connected to research centers. So, this is another challenge to the higher education in India.

► Structure of higher education: Management of the Indian education faces challenges of over-centralization, bureaucratic structure and lack of accountability, transparency and professionalism. As a result of liberalization in APS college of commerce, mahasha080484@gmail.com. Contact no. 994,50281600. Education with WPS Office functions of universities has significantly increased and the core focus on academic and research is diluted (Kumarj 2015). Opportunities in Higher Education India is a large country, with an estimated population of young people aged between 18 to 23 years to be around 150 million. This sheer size of the market offers huge opportunities for development of the higher education sector in India. India now boasts of having more than 33,000 colleges and 659 universities, which has been quite remarkable growth during the last six decades. The year 2012 witnessed 21.4 million enrollments, which makes India the 3rd largest educational system in the world. Unlike India, the educational infrastructure of India, is inadequate to handle such huge volumes. In spite of all the government's spending in the educational sector it is just, too insufficient to meet the growing requirements. Therefore, higher Education sector has now been identified as one of the promising areas for private and foreign investments. It offers immense investment opportunities in both non-regulated and regulated segments (Nexus Novus, 261 July, 2013). Indian higher education system is growing very fast irrespective of various challenges but there is no reason that these can not be overcome. With the help of new-age learning tools, it is easy for country like India to overcome these problems and bring a paradigm shift in the country's higher education sector. With such a vibrant country with huge population properly educated, the possibilities are endless. If knowledge is

imparted using advanced digital teaching and learning tools, and society is made aware of where we are currently lagging behind, our country can easily emerge as one of the most developed nations in the world. There are opportunities for strategic management and capacity building in higher education leadership and management at the state level. There are opportunities for India to collaborate on national and international level on areas of systemic reform, including quality assurance, international recognition, and unified national qualifications framework. Equality of educational opportunities in higher education is considered essential because higher education is a powerful tool for reducing inequalities in income and wealth disparities. The idea of equalizing educational opportunities, also lies in the fact that the ability to profit by higher education is spread among all classes of people. There are great reserves of untapped ability in the society: if offered the chance they can rise to the top. A great deal of the highest level is, in fact, APS college of commerce, mahasha080484@gmail.com. Contact no. 994.50281600. Education The need to enhance the employability of graduates is present in the entry points for corporate enterprise education and entrepreneurship, links with industry research skills and the wide range of transferable skills, including English. This emerging skillset in Indian higher education institutions in the vocational skill market provides areas for potential engagement with international partners. There is a need to build stronger relationships and increase mutual understanding in higher education by increasing support and participation in platforms (conferences, workshops, seminars) which enable debate and dialogue with other countries of the world. (British Council, 2014). Suggestions for Improving the System of Higher Education:

► There is a need to implement innovative and transformational approach of primary to higher education level to make Indian education system globally more relevant and competitive.

► Higher educational institutes need to improve quality and reputation.



► There should be a good infrastructure of colleges and universities which may attract the students.

► Government must promote collaboration between Indian higher education institutes, and also generates linkage between national research laboratories and research centers of top institutions for better quality and collaborative research. ► There is a need to focus on the graduate students, by providing them such courses in which they can achieve, excellence, gain deeper knowledge of subject so that they will be able to get jobs, after recruitment in the companies. ► Which would reduce unnecessary rush to the higher education.

► Universities and colleges in both public private must be away from the political affiliations, > Favoritism, money making process should be out of education system, etc .

► There should be a multidisciplinary approach in higher education so that students, knowledge may not be restricted only to his own subjects. Education is a process by which a person's body, mind and character are formed and strengthened. It is bringing of head and mind together, and thus enabling a person to develop an all-round personality if only in the best of her. Higher APS college of commerce, mahasha080484@gmail.com. Contact no. 99450281600. Edited with WPS Office education in India, has explained the very rapidly in the last six decades, after independence yet it is not equally accessible to all. India is today one of the fastest developing countries of the world with the annual growth rate going above 9%. Still a large section of the population, remains illiterate and a large number of children do not get even primary education. This is not only excluded a large section of the population from contributing to the development of the country fully but it has also prevented them from utilizing the benefits of whatever development have taken place for the benefit of the people. No, doubt India is facing various challenges in higher education but to tackle these challenges and to boost higher education is utmost important. India is,

a country of huge human resource potential to utilize this potential properly is the issue which needed to discuss, .. Opportunities are available but how to get benefits from them, these opportunities and how to make them accessible, to others is the matter of concern. In order to sustain that rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes, and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach a, and achieve the future requirements there is an urgent need to relax the the Financial Resources Access, and Equity. Quality Standards, Relevance infrastructure, and at the end the Responsiveness.

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